

Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola

Decisions

At its 1900th meeting, on 26 March 1976, the Council decided, pursuant to Article 32 of the Charter, to invite the representative of the People's Republic of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Complaint by Kenya, on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations, concerning the act of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola: letter dated 10 March 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/12007)".³²

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to invite the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Yugoslavia and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1901st meeting, on 29 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the German Democratic Republic and Poland to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1902nd meeting, on 29 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India and the United Republic of Cameroon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to a delegation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, composed of the President and four members of that body.

At its 1903rd meeting, on 30 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic and Uganda to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1904th meeting, on 30 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Congo, Saudi Arabia and South Africa to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1905th meeting, on 31 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bulgaria, Guinea-Bissau and Portugal to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1906th meeting, on 31 March 1976, the Council decided to invite the representative of Mozambique to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 387 (1976)

of 31 March 1976

The Security Council,

Having considered the letter of the Permanent Representative of Kenya on behalf of the African Group of States at the United Nations,³³

Having heard the statement of the representative of the People's Republic of Angola,³⁴

Recalling the principle that no State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State,

Recalling also the inherent and lawful right of every State, in the exercise of its sovereignty, to request assistance from any other State or group of States,

Bearing in mind that all Member States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Condemning the utilization by South Africa of the international Territory of Namibia to mount that aggression,

Gravely concerned also at the damage and destruction done by the South African invading forces in Angola and by their seizure of Angolan equipment and materials,

Noting the letter of the Permanent Representative of South Africa regarding the withdrawal of South African troops,³⁵

1. *Condemns* South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola;

2. *Demands* that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola;

³³ *Ibid.*, document S/12007.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year*, 1900th meeting.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976*, document S/12026.

³² *Ibid.*, *Supplement for January, February and March 1976*.

3. *Demands also* that South Africa desist from the utilization of the international Territory of Namibia to mount provocative or aggressive acts against the People's Republic of Angola or any other neighbouring African State;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of South Africa to meet the just claims of the People's Republic of Angola for a full compensation for the damage and destruction inflicted on its State and for the restoration of the equipment and materials which its invading forces seized;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted at the 1906th meeting by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (France, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).³⁶

³⁶ One member (China) did not participate in the voting.

Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the apartheid régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas

Decisions

At its 1929th meeting, on 18 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Cuba, Liberia and Madagascar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Situation in South Africa: killings and violence by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa in Soweto and other areas:

"(a) Letter dated 18 June 1976 from the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania to the President of the Security Council (S/12100);³⁷

"(b) Telegram dated 18 June 1976 from the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the Secretary-General (S/12101)."³⁷

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania,³⁸ to extend an invitation to Mr. Thami Mhlambiso and Mr. David Sibeko under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Rapporteur of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.

At its 1930th meeting, on 19 June 1976, the Council decided to invite the representatives of India, South Africa, the United Republic of Cameroon, Yugoslavia and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

³⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1976*.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, document S/12102.

Resolution 392 (1976)

of 19 June 1976

The Security Council.

Having considered the letter of the representatives of Benin, the Libyan Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the African Group at the United Nations, concerning the measures of repression, including wanton killings, perpetrated by the *apartheid* régime in South Africa against the African people in Soweto and other areas in South Africa;³⁹

Having considered also the telegram from the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the Secretary-General;⁴⁰

Deeply shocked over large-scale killings and wounding of Africans in South Africa, following the callous shooting of African people including schoolchildren and students demonstrating against racial discrimination on 16 June 1976,

Convinced that this situation has been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African Government of *apartheid* and racial discrimination, in defiance of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

1. *Strongly condemns* the South African Government for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people including schoolchildren and students and others opposing racial discrimination;

2. *Expresses* its profound sympathy to the victims of this violence;

3. *Reaffirms* that the policy of *apartheid* is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously disturbs international peace and security;

4. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Calls upon* the South African Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 1930th meeting by consensus.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/12100.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, document S/12101.